



LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY, DEC. 6, 1828.

New Orleans, Nov. 8.—Flour bbl \$6, dull—Pork, mess, bbl. \$14, Prime 12, Cargo 10—Lard, lb. 10 cts. retail—Bacon hams, lb. 8 to 10—Coffee lb. 13 to 15—Whiskey gallon, 24 to 25.

Through the polite attention of G. H. Dunn, Esq. one of the members from this county, we are enabled to present our readers with the proceedings of the first day's sitting of the Legislature, comprehending the elections of officers in each house.

INDIANOPOLIS, Dec. 1, 1828.
Messrs. Editors—This day the Legislature met. 57 members of the house of Representatives appeared and took their seats. Five ballots took place before a speaker was elected. The votes were as follows:

1st Ballot, Sweetzer, 11; Hawk, 12; Judah, 24; Pennington 10; 2 " Sweetzer 11; Hawk 17; Judah 26; Scattering 3; 3 " Sweetzer 4; Hawk 24; Judah 27; Scattering 2; 4 " Hawk 27; Judah 33; Scattering 2; 5 " Hawk 30; Judah 26; Scattering 2.

Mr. Lanier, was unanimously elected first clerk; and Mr. Wm. Hurst 2nd clerk, after 4 ballots—Mr. H. Talbot enrolling clerk—and a Mr. Parker, door keeper.

In the Senate, Gen. Dill was elected Secretary without an opposition—Chas. Test, 2nd clerk—and Mr. Morgan, door keeper—J. M. Ray, enrolling clerk. No other business of importance was done on this day, as it was late in the afternoon before the elections were over.

Yours Respectfully,

GEORGE H. DUNN.

Elections.—To-day we publish the official vote of Indiana for President and vice President. In making out the list from the Indiana Journal, we have thrown the counties into congressional districts, for more easy reference, and carried out the majority in each.

It may also be proper to observe that the list is made to correspond with the highest vote each ticket received in the several counties; and that in some there is a considerable difference in the votes given for the elector on the same ticket.

For instance: in the county of Ripley, either through a want of printed tickets or some other cause, the Jackson ticket voted for, in one township, had but the name of one elector on it; and the same may have occurred in other counties with regard to both tickets.

The only state in the west or south, about which there were doubts (since the elections in Ohio and Kentucky) has been heard from.—Louisiana, it is stated, has gone for Jackson by a majority of 1000 votes and over. It is now pretty clearly ascertained that 178 electoral votes have been given to Jackson; and 83 to Mr. Adams for President of the United States.

Pork Market.—We understand that the Pork dealers in this place are offering for & purchasing pork at the following rates:

For hogs weighing from 100 to 125 lbs. \$100
125 to 150 125
150 to 175 150
175 to 200 175
200 to 225 200
225 to 250 225
250 to 275 250
And for all over 275 275

[COMMUNICATED].

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

Messrs. Editors.—While I duly appreciate the motives of your correspondents,* J. Holt, in your paper of the 22d inst. and would be very far from questioning the truth of the Holy Scriptures,

I can, by no means, accord with the estimate of the cost of Solomon's Temple, by his authors Vilepandus and Josephus.

The extravagance of those calculations must at once appear, as well from the certainty that there is not, even now, in this age of accumulated wealth and in-

* The calculations respecting Solomon's Temple, signed "J. Holt," were not originally published in the Palladium, but extracted from another paper. This, however, does not render the remarks of 'Dubitator, less acceptable; as error, wherever propagated, is always a fit subject for correction.

Eds. PAL.

creased expenditure, one tenth part of \$77,521,965,636 of precious metals in use in the whole commercial world, much less could there have been then, when the wages of the laborer, (and for more than a 1000 years after,) did not exceed a penny (a fraction over 12 cents) per day, as from the following calculations:

\$100 are found to weigh about sixty lbs., \$77,521,965,636 would then weigh 4,651,317,938 lbs., or about 2,676,481 tons, gross; which would employ 1000 of our modern Pennsylvania wagons, with five horse teams, at two tons per load and one load per week, about 20 years, without intermission, to transport between Jerusalem and the nearest seaport—would require 4153 ships, of 500 tons each, to carry it; (probably more than the whole tonnage of all the ships of war now on the ocean.)

The weight of a cubic foot of silver is about 10,511 oz., which, by division of the above weight, gives 7,080,305 cubic feet; equal to a cube of solid silver more than 190 feet side, and nearly 25 times the cubic value of the temple and porch together.—Hence, every cubic foot, both space and wall, would have cost 25 cubic feet of solid silver.

Again—in gold, it would amount to 247,093 cubic feet, weighing 133,438 tons, gross. Each cubic foot, if of standard gold, would weigh 1,210 1/4 lbs. and give the above results. The cubic volume of the Temple, was 121,500 cubic feet; and that of the porch computed to be 162,000. So that the gold would have formed a solid prism more than twice the Temple's dimensions, almost equal to the aggregate volume of both the Temple and the porch; every cubic foot, therefore, both of space and of wall would have cost nearly two cubic feet of gold.

King Solomon was greatly celebrated for his wisdom and learning; and it can scarcely be credited that he would have expended such an immense sum, to build a Temple of stone and timber, when he might for less than one fourth of the sum, have erected both the Temple and porch entirely of gold, in the most indestructible manner, so as to have remained, even to this day, a monument of his greatness. At least so it appears to me: for if the walls had been cast, as they might have been, they would have been so nearly solid as to render it impossible to separate the masses of which they might have been composed.

DEBTOR.

Nov. 22, 1828.

Murder.—A person by the name of Jacob Lamb, was committed to the jail of this county on Tuesday last, by the sheriff of Floyd county, for safe keeping, charged with the murder of Thomas Tayler. The circumstances are said to be much against the prisoner, as appeared from testimony before the examining court. The person murdered, had been laboring on the Louisville canal, and was on his return home with a few months hard earned wages, and for this pitiful sum of money, it is supposed his life forfeited to the hands of a miserable miscreant. The foul deed perpetrated within a few miles of New Albany.—Statesman.

A letter from Pan (France) gives the following interesting instance of female courage:—A short time ago a fire broke out in a house belonging to some poor farmers of Morlaix, who were enabled to escape, but the flames made such rapid progress that they soon communicated to a stable, and burnt several cows and horses.

The neighbours soon discovered that an infirm old man, with two young children were sleeping in one of the houses which were on fire. With some difficulty they succeeded in saving the old man, who slept upon the ground floor; but as the children were in the garret, it was almost impossible to get at them. The flames had just reached the place where the unfortunate children were lying, and their shrieks were heard by all around.—At this trying moment, Marie Lessaile, their sister, a girl only 15 years old, consulting only her courage, and her love for her brother seized upon a ladder, placed it against the tottering pillars of the burning house, and happily succeeded in reaching the garret, and rescuing one of them from destruction. This was not all, for another victim claimed her assistance; she again rushed into the midst of the flames, and reappeared bearing the other safe and sound in her arms. The terror and admiration of the spectators were now at their height, and the heroic girl was now descending with her precious burden when the pillar which supported the ladder, being nearly consumed, gave way, and left the unfortunate exposed to a cruel and almost inevitable death. She did not however, lose her presence of mind in the imminent peril; she contrived to weaken the fall as much as possible, by seizing upon some boards, and succeeded in getting out of the house, which crumbled to ruins upon the instant. The Prefect of the department informed of her courageous conduct, made a representation of it to the Minister of the Interior who sent her a gold medal, with a present of 100 francs. These rewards were given her on the

Sunday succeeding, in the presence of the Municipal Council and a great number of the inhabitants; who anxiously pressed forward to pay a tribute of eulogy and admiration to their young country-woman.

M. Odier, of Switzerland, has engaged to prove that, as the world grows, the average life of man is extended. He has gone back as far as the year 1360, and found that that between 1500 and 1600, the average duration of life was eighteen years five months. From 1600 to 1700, men lived on an average, 23 years and 7 months. From 1815 to 1826, the average was 30 years. The fact which M. Odier states, and which he has proved by indisputable evidence, is, that the average duration of life has increased in the proportion mentioned in the paragraph above, during the last four centuries. This, however, he does not attribute "to the world's growing older," or any such fanciful reason, but to the improvements which taken place in medical science, by which diseases are rendered less fatal—to the increased attention to personal cleanliness, which renders individuals less liable to infection—to the improved state of building, by which cities are more freely ventilated—to the greater attention to the cleanliness of public streets, in the midst of the filth of which contagious diseases were formerly generated, to greater regularity in the supply and improvements in the quality of food, and to a variety of other causes, which, united, are quite sufficient to account for the surprising though indisputable conclusions at which he arrives.

INTERESTING TRIAL.—The New York Evening Post of Monday says:—A criminal prosecution of a singular nature has been instituted at Boston against Theodore Lyman, Jr. Esq. for a publication which appeared in the Jackson Republican, and of which he was the author.

On the 29th of October, the letter of Mr. Jefferson to Gov. Giles and Mr. Adams' statement, which appeared in the National Intelligencer, were published in the Jackson Republican, accompanied by some remarks, in which Mr. Daniel Webster was said to be one of the persons to whom the president referred in charging upon the federal party and their leaders a plot to dissolve the union, and a traitorous correspondence with a foreign government.

[For this Mr. Webster has instituted an action against Mr. Lyman.]

In New York it seems that 18 Jackson and 16 Adams electors have been chosen by the people—the two to be chosen by the college will make the vote of the state 20 to 16. It is stated that 18 Jackson members of congress have been elected—and probably 19; if the latter, the state of parties in the delegation will remain as it is. Mr. Van Buren has been elected governor, and Mr. Throop lieutenant governor, by large majorities over Messrs. Thompson and Granger. But we have not a return of the votes, or an account of those given to the anti-masonic candidates.

Niles.

Raleigh (N. C.) Nov. 20.—It will be seen by the following letter, which was presented to the Legislature yesterday, that the venerable N. H. Macom, of this State, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. It will devolve on the Legislature, at its present session, to appoint two Senators, viz. one for the remainder of Mr. Macom's term, and one in the place of Mr. Branch, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

Buck Spring, 14th Nov. 1828.
The General Assembly N. Carolina.

GENTLEMEN:—Age and infirmity render it proper for me to retire from public service. I therefore resign the appointment of Senator of the United States, that of Trustee of the University of the State, and that of Justice of the Peace for the county of Warren.

In retiring from the service of the State, I want words to convey to the Legislature, and through them, to the people, my thanks and gratitude for their kindness and confidence reposed in me.

There are feelings which words cannot express. Mine are of this kind. I may, however be permitted to add, that no person can be under more obligations to a State than I am to North Carolina, nor feel them more strongly; and that duty alone has induced me to resign.

I am, gentlemen, with the utmost respect and esteem, your obedient, and humble servant.

NATH. MACON.

Extract of a letter, received by a gentleman of Washington, dated Smyrna, Sept. 10, 1828.

"You will have learnt, by the public papers, the many resistance the Turks made against Russia, although, as far as I know, there is not a newspaper printed in Europe or America disposed to do them justice. Such devotion to country as the Turks present, I have never seen, heard, or read of; the roads leading to Constantinople are filled with men, who have left their homes with their guns on their shoulders, and

that without any of the long list of excitement, generally used to warm the patriotic feelings of other people, going to meet in deadly fight their implacable enemies. Until they arrive at the Turkish camp they are of no expense to the government, and then only a miserable ration of bread and rice. Such people may be beat and beat again, but never can be conquered. Should the Sultan wish a million of men, he has only to say so, and he will have many more. The Russians have advanced as far as Shoumala, where they seem to have found their graves. After a loss, since the beginning of the campaign, estimated at 80,000 men, the force they brought before the place was not sufficient to attack it. The Emperor returned to Russia to hasten on reinforcements. The troops left, fortified themselves on the 20th ult. The Turks attacked them at midnight, and carried, at the point of bayonet, all their works, and, after losing 15,000 men, in a battle fought man to man, they have been forced to retreat upwards of 20 miles.

From the New York American.

Flour, Bread, Speculation.—Who is there that now reflects on the extravagant speculation in wheat and flour, that does not dread the consequences that again await our unthinking citizens for engaging in this new mania? The lesson on cotton it seems is already forgotten.

In respect to the rise in this country of the price of wheat, let us look into facts, that must or ought to be known to all merchantile men, and see on what a basis this matter stands.

In France, for these last three years, wheat and flour have been as low in prices, as in the U. States, and it must not be forgotten, that France is only across the British Channel—not at a distance of a voyage of 30 or 60 days from England as we are.

In France the merchants are waiting, as they are here, for the "graduated duty" in England to fall, so as to admit it to be sold in the latter country at about eight dollars clear of duty and charges, when, of course, they will pour it in till the article becomes as dead at half its present price here, as what it was here and in France twelve months ago.

But, so far as we have news from England, the price there is yet not so high as to let it in free of duty, and it may not at all come to that. If it should the French and Polish wheat will go there.

If the English market should not be open for them, why, then we Americans will be able to accommodate the French and Prussians, by buying of them their good and cheap wheat, provided that the speculators in the U. States are determined to hold on to our wheat at two dollars per bushel, while we can import foreign wheat, to cost seventy-five cents, at a duty of 25 cents.

In fact it will be doing a substantial benefit to the consumers of bread in the U. States, and encourage a little rivalry among our ship owners again, if the duty of 25 cents a bushel was repealed at the present session of Congress, and thereby teach American speculators a lesson, which really seems to be called for, on account of the unnecessary panic and privation to which they have already subjected thousands of our citizens.

The following, says the Alabama Journal, is an extract of a letter from an undoubted source, dated San Felipe de Austin, in the province of Texas, August 10, 1828.

"Isaac B. Desha is no more. He died in confinement in this village, (San Felipe) on charge of murdering his fellow traveller on the La Bachariver, between this place and San Antonio. He died the day before his trial was to have been had. The evidence of his guilt was circumstantial entirely, but of the strongest kind. That he would have been convicted there is no doubt, had he lived one day longer. The name of the gentleman who was murdered was Early."

WILLIAM CREIGHTON, Junior, (at present a Representative in Congress from the State of Ohio, and just re-elected for another term) has been appointed, by the President, Judge of the United States' Court for the District of Ohio, in the room of Judge BYRD, deceased, and has accepted the appointment.

Nat. Intel.

A Bull.—A paper in Massachusetts, lamenting the effects of the late floods in that quarter which carried off all their pumpkins gives his neighbors consolation by telling them, there need be no lack of *pumkin* pies, seeing there is a good supply of *winter squashes* left, from which better ones can be made."

CASH given for PORK.
Apply to
Baxter Davis.

Lawrenceburg, Dec. 5, 1828.

An Offer.—The carrier of the Palladium offers to the writer of the best poetical *New-Years' Address*, for 1829, the fifth volume of the Palladium complete. The piece to contain not more than 150 lines, subject to the decision of the editors on its merits.

CINCINNATI PRICE CURRENT. [CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Baes' w-w	lb	22 25
Candles, dipped	lb	9 10
Mould	lb	11 12
Castings	per ton	60 00
Cigars, Amer. 1st qual	1000	75 1 00
Spanish	"	8 10 00
Coffee best qual per lb	"	16 17
Cotton per lb	"	11 14
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10 lb	"	17 30
Feathers live geese & ducks	lb	22 23
Mackerel No 1 per bbl	"	10 00
No 2 & 3 "	"	7 50 8 50
Flaxseed bushel	"	37 40
Flour sup. fresh from wagons bbl	"	5 25
in store	"	5 50
Ginseng per lb	"	12 18
Gunpowder Lexington Ky keg	5 50	6 25
Dupont's	"	7 50
Hemp per lb	"	6
Iron, Jumata hammered ton	130 00	135 00
Puddled "	80 00	90 00
Hoop 6, 8 & 10 "	"	130 00
Nail rods	"	126 00
Lead pig and bar	lb	5 6
Leather sole, Eastern tan in	"	23 25
do Cincinnati "	"	25 28
Calfskins dozen	18 00	16 00
Upper do	14 00	10 00
Molasses, New Orleans gal	40 42	
Nails, Bowens & 10d	lb	8